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(54) **Di-enzymatic dentifrice.**

(57) A di-enzymatic dentifrice is provided which contains an oxidizable substrate and an oxidoreductase enzyme specific to such substrate for producing hydrogen peroxide upon oral utilization of the dentifrice and further contains a thiocyanate salt and lactoperoxidase for interacting with hydrogen peroxide to produce a hypothiocyanate bacterial inhibitor. The concentration of lactoperoxidase is at least about 2% of the concentration of the oxidoreductase enzyme, in International Units, to thereby limit the ratio of hydrogen peroxide to lactoperoxidase during oral utilization of the dentifrice. An illustrative enzymatic system for this purpose contains glucose, glucose oxidase, potassium thiocyanate and lactoperoxidase.

TITLE: DI-ENZYMATIC DENTIFRICE

This invention relates to dentifrice compositions and, more particularly, to antiseptic dentifrice compositions wherein hypothiocyanate, a bacterial inhibitor, is produced in situ during oral utilization of the dentifrice.

Dentifrices, in powder, paste, cream and liquid forms, are used for both cosmetic and therapeutic purposes. Consistent with these purposes, such dentifrices are formulated to contain active ingredients such as cleansing and polishing materials, as well as various antibacterial and anticaries agents for use as aids in the prevention of tooth decay. It is also suggested in the prior art that chewable dentifrices such as chewing gum and chewable tablets and lozenges be formulated with antiseptic-type compositions for beneficially effecting dental care.

The term "dentifrice" as used herein refers to oral compositions in powder, paste, cream and liquid forms as well as chewing gum, and chewable and orally soluble tablets, troches, lozenges, drops and the like and further includes flossing materials.

It is generally understood in the dental art that certain kinds of tooth decay are initiated by acid etching of the tooth enamel with the source of the acid being a metabolite resulting from bacterial and enzymatic action on food particles in the oral cavity. It is generally accepted that plaque--which is a soft accumulation on the tooth surfaces consisting of an organized structure of microorganisms, proteinaceous and carbohydrate substances, epithelial cells, and food debris--is

a contributory factor in the development of various pathological conditions of the teeth and soft tissue of the oral cavity.

It has been suggested that the saccharolytic organisms of the oral cavity, which are associated with the plaque, cause
5 decalcification beneath the plaque matrix through metabolic activity which results in the accumulation and localized concentration of organic acids. The etching and decalcification of the enamel may continue until the pulp chamber of the tooth is reached.

10 A wide variety of materials have been considered for use as decay-preventative agents in dentifrice compositions. Some of the substances which have been so considered include para-aminobenzoic acid, a combination of urea and urease to produce ammonia during oral application of the dentifrice,
15 chlorophyll, perflourinated long chain organic compounds, complex iodine, penicillin, benzohydroxamic acid, and glucose oxidase to produce hydrogen peroxide during oral application of the dentifrice. Substances which have been considered in connection with chewable dentifrices include: carbolic acid,
20 menthol, thymol and eucalyptus; peroxides and perborates such as calcium peroxide and sodium perborate; and glucose oxidase, an oxidoreductase enzyme, to produce hydrogen peroxide during oral chewing of the dentifrice.

25 U.S. Patent 1,171,392 (Meier, 1916) discloses an antiseptic chewing gum comprising chicle, glucose and sugar together with an admixture of powdered chalk and an antiseptic such as carbolic acid, menthol, thymol or eucalyptus.

U.S. Patent 2,290,862 (Canning, 1942) discloses an antiseptic chewing gum comprising chicle, glucose, flavoring material and sugar together with an admixture of hydrogenated peanut oil and calcium peroxide.

5. Commercial glucose oxidase which also contains catalase is promoted to the food and beverage industry as an agent for protecting their susceptible packaged products against deterioration in the presence of oxygen and/or glucose by effecting an enzymatic in situ reaction which results in
10 the consumption of oxygen and glucose with an intermediate product being hydrogen peroxide and the ultimate end product of the enzymatic reaction being gluconic acid.

U.S. Patent 2,891,868 (Heggie et al., 1959) discloses that chewing gum which is formulated with an oxygen sensitive
15 flavoring agent can be protected against oxidative deterioration of the flavoring agent by incorporating into the formulation an enzyme system containing glucose, glucose oxidase and catalase, and that this protection is effective in the presence of bound water only and does not require free water.

20 U.S. Patent 4,150,113 (Hoogendoorn et al., 1979) and U.S. Patent 4,178,362 (Hoogendoorn et al., 1979) disclose, respectively, an enzymatic toothpaste and an enzymatic chewable dentifrice containing glucose oxidase which acts on glucose present in saliva and tooth plaque to produce hydrogen peroxide.

25 The patentees note that oral bacteria, through enzyme systems having SH-groups, effect glycolysis of food products containing sugars and point out that lactoperoxidase, which is present in saliva, provides the means for transferring oxygen from hydroger

1 peroxide to the oral bacteria⁴ resulting in the oxidation of
2 the SH-containing enzymes into inactive disulfide enzymes. It
3 is further disclosed that the dentifrice may be formulated
4 with potassium thiocyanate.

5 U.S. Patent 4,269,822 (Pellico et al., 1981) discloses
6 an antiseptic dentifrice containing an oxidizable amino acid
7 substrate and an oxidoreductase enzyme specific to such
8 substrate for producing hydrogen peroxide and ammonia upon
9 oral application of the dentifrice, with pre-application
10 stability being maintained by limiting the quantity of any
11 water present in the dentifrice.

12 Morrison et al., Biology of the Mouth, American
13 Association for the Advancement of Science, 1968, pp. 89-110
14 disclose: that lactoperoxidase, sodium thiocyanate and
15 hydrogen peroxide define a bacterial inhibitory system; that
16 in vivo production of hydrogen peroxide might be generated by
17 microorganisms; and that the lactoperoxidase antimicrobiological
18 system (which also includes hydrogen peroxide and thiocyanate)
19 is reversed by catalase, which competes with lactoperoxidase
20 for available hydrogen peroxide.

21 Hoogendoorn et al., Caries Research, 11:77-84, 1977,
22 disclose that the hypothiocyanate ion is the bacterial
23 inhibitor formed by the system containing lactoperoxdiase,
24 thiocyanate and hydrogen peroxide and further disclose that
25 a high concentration of hydrogen peroxide inactivates
26 lactop roxdias.

27 Thomas et al., Journal of Dental Research, 60(4),
28 pp. 785-796, April, 1981, disclose with respect to the

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1 salivary antimicrobial system consisting of peroxidase
2 enzyme(s), hydrogen peroxide and thiocyanate ion: (a) that
3 peroxidase is synthesized by the salivary glands, (b) that
4 production of hydrogen peroxide in saliva may be due to
5 leucocytes or to oral bacteria primarily streptococci and
6 lactobacilli, (c) that the salivary glands concentrate
7 thiocyanate ion from blood and (d) that the antimicrobial
8 activity of the peroxidase system is due to peroxidase
9 catalyzed oxidation of thiocyanate ion (SCN) to hypothiocyanate
10 ion (OSCN); and (e) further disclose that the yield or
11 accumulation of hypothiocyanate from the aforesaid
12 antimicrobial system can be increased by the presence of
13 aminohexoses, namely, glucosamine and N-acetyl glucosamine.

14 The effectiveness of a glucose oxidase dentifrice
15 (U.S. Patent 4,150,113 and U.S. Patent 4,178,362) as a bacterial
16 inhibitor through the production of hypothiocyanate is
17 dependent, to a significant extent, upon the subsisting oral
18 concentration of glucose, potassium thiocyanate and
19 lactoperoxdiase as well as hydrogen peroxide at the time of
20 oral utilization of the dentifrice. The concentration of those
21 ingredients supplied by saliva, including potassium thiocyanate
22 and lactoperoxdiase, varies as a direct function of biological
23 production and salivary flow. Thus, when salivary flow is at
24 a diminished level either as a natural event or as an event
25 arising out of certain types of medical treatment, the oral
26 concentration of potassium thiocyanate and lactoperoxdiase
27 will be correspondingly reduced which, in turn, is a limiting
28 factor in the oral production of hypothiocyanate bacterial

1 inhibitor. Moreover, when the oral concentration of
2 lactoperoxdiase is suppressed through diminished salivary
3 flow, the oral concentration of hydrogen peroxide produced by
4 the glucose oxidase/carbohydrase system, as described in U.S.
5 Patents 4,150,113 and 4,178,362, may rise to the threshold
6 level which can impede the effectiveness of lactoperoxidase.
7 Accordingly, it would be advantageous to provide a substantially
8 self-contained, hypothiocyanate generating, enzymatic dentifrice
9 which is not dependent upon the naturally occurring, oral
10 concentration of glucose, potassium thiocyanate or
11 lactoperoxdiase for antibacterial effectiveness, upon oral
12 utilization of the dentifrice.

13 14 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 In accordance with this invention, there is
16 provided a di-enzymatic dentifrice containing, per gram of
17 dentrifrice, from about 0.015 to about 0.6 millimole of
18 oxidizable substrate and from about 0.5 to about 500
19 International Units of an oxidoreductase enzyme specific to
20 such substrate for producing hydrogen peroxide upon oral
21 utilization of said dentifrice and further containing from about
22 0.0001 to about 0.01 millimole of a thiocyanate salt and from
23 about 0.01 to about 50 International Units of lactoperoxidase
24 for interacting with hydrogen peroxide to produce a
25 hypothiocyanate bacterial inhibitor, wherein the concentration
26 of lactoperoxdiase in International Units is at least about
27 2% of the concentration of the oxidoreductase enzyme in
28 International Units to thereby limit the ratio of hydrogen

1 peroxide to lactoperoxidase⁷ during oral utilization of the
2 dentifrice.

3 4 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5 The di-enzymatic dentifrice of this invention
6 comprises a first enzyme system containing an oxidizable
7 substrate and an oxidoreductase enzyme specific to such
8 substrate for producing hydrogen peroxide upon oral utilization
9 of the dentifrice, with the chemical environment of the oral
10 cavity providing the source of the additional reactant (oxygen)
11 or reactants (oxygen, water) to effect the enzymatic reaction.

12 The components of the first enzyme system which can
13 be incorporated into the dentifrice compositions to produce
14 hydrogen peroxide upon oral utilization of the dentifrice are
15 illustrated by the substrate/enzyme combinations set forth in
16 Table I.

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TABLE I

<u>Oxidizable Substrate</u>	<u>Oxidoreductase Enzyme</u>
(a) B-D-glucose	glucose oxidase
(b) D-galactose	galactose oxidase
(c) Urate	urate oxidase
(d) Choline	choline oxidas
(e) D-amino acids	D-amino acid oxidase
(f) D-glutamate	D-glutamate oxidase
(g) Glycine	glycine oxidas
(h) Glycollate	glycollate oxidase
(i) L-sorbose	L-sorbose oxidase
(j) Primary alcohol	alcohol oxidase
(k) Primary amine	amine oxidase

The reactions of representative enzyme systems from Table I, which are activated in the chemical environment of the oral cavity to produce hydrogen peroxide, are set forth in Table II.

TABLE II

(a) Glucose oxidase catalyzes the interaction of Beta-D-glucose, water and oxygen to produce hydrogen peroxide and gluconic acid;

(b) Galactose oxidase catalyzes the interaction of D-galactose and oxygen to produce hydrogen peroxide and D-galacto-hexo-dialdose;

(c) Urate oxidase catalyzes the interaction of urate, water and oxygen to produce hydrogen peroxide,

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allantoin and carbon dioxide;

(d) Choline oxidase catalyzes the interaction of choline and oxygen to produce hydrogen peroxide and betaine aldehyde;

(e) D-amino acid oxidase catalyzes the interaction of D-amino acids such as the D isomers of proline, methionine, isoleucine, alanine, valine and phenylalanine together with water and oxygen to produce hydrogen peroxide, ammonia and the corresponding alpha-keto acids;

(f) D-glutamate oxidase catalyzes the interaction of D-glutamate, water and oxygen to produce hydrogen peroxide, ammonia and 2-oxoglutarate; and

(g) Glycine oxidase catalyzes the interaction of glycine, water and oxygen to produce hydrogen peroxide, ammonia and glyoxylic acid.

The characteristics of representative oxidoreductase enzymes identified in Table I, from specific sources, are set forth in Table III.

TABLE III

(a) Glucose oxidase from A. niger:

(i) Molecular weight; 150,000 (Pazur et al., 1965); 153,000 (Swoboda, 1969).

(ii) Composition: a glycoprotein containing two molecules of flavine-adenine dinucleotide (see: The Merck Index, 9th Ed., 1976, page 532, section 4007 and page 576, section 4291). The amino acid composition has been determined (Pazur et al., 1965).

- 1 (iii) Isoelectric point: ⁻¹⁰ pH 4.2.
- 2 (iv) Optimum pH: 5.5 with a broad pH range from 4
- 3 through 7.
- 4 (v) Inhibitors: monovalent silver and divalent mercury
- 5 and copper ions.

6 (b) Galactose Oxidase from Dactylium Dendroides:

- 7 (i) Molecular Weight: 42,000 (Kelly-Falcoz, 1965)
- 8 (ii) Composition: metalloenzyme containing 1 gram atom
- 9 of copper per mole (Amaral et al., 1963). The amino acid
- 10 composition has been determined (Kelly-Falcoz, 1965).

11 (iii) Optimum pH: 7 (Cooper et al., 1959).

12 (c) Urate Oxidase (uricase) from Hog Liver or Beef Liver:

- 13 (i) Molecular Weight: 100,000 (Mahler et al., 1955).
- 14 (ii) Composition: metalloenzyme containing 1 gram atom
- 15 of copper per mole (Mahler, 1955).

16 (iii) Isoelectric point: pH 6.3.

17 (iv) Optimum pH: 9.

18 (d) D-Amino Acid Oxidase from Hog Kidney:

- 19 (i) Molecular Weight: 90,000 (Antonini et al., 1966).
- 20 (ii) Composition: A glycoprotein containing two
- 21 molecules of flavine-adenine dinucleotide.

22 (iii) Optimum pH: 9.

23 (iv) Inhibitors: certain heavy metals.

24

25 The oxidizable substrate is generally present in the

26 dentifrice in an amount from about 0.015 to about 0.6 millimol

27 per gram of dentifrice and, preferably, from about 0.025 to

28 about 0.1 millimole per gram of dentifrice while the

1 oxidoreductase enzyme specific to the substrate is generally
2 present in the dentifrice in an amount from about 0.5 to about
3 500 International Units (hereinafter sometimes abbreviated IU)
4 per gram of dentifrice and preferably, from about 1.0 to about
5 40 IU per gram of dentifrice. The term millimole identifies
6 that quantity in grams corresponding to the molecular weight
7 of the composition divided by one thousand. The term
8 International Unit(s) identifies that amount of enzyme that
9 will effect catalysis of 1.0 micromole of substrate per minute
0 at pH 7.0 and 25° C. Oxidoreductase enzymes are supplied in
1 dry or liquid form with the label specifying the concentration
2 in International Units on a per gram or per milliliter basis,
3 as appropriate.

4 In addition to the first enzyme system comprising
5 oxidizable substrate and oxidoreductase enzyme specific to
6 such substrate for producing hydrogen peroxide, the
7 di-enzymatic dentifrice of this invention is provided with a
8 second enzyme system containing a thiocyanate salt and
9 lactoperoxidase for interacting with hydrogen peroxide to
10 produce a bacterial inhibitor in the form of a negative,
11 monovalent hypothiocyanate ion (OSCN) which exists in solution
12 in acid-base equilibrium with hydrogen hypothiocyanate
13 (HOSCN).

14 The thiocyanate salts which can be used in the
15 dentifrice include sodium thiocyanate, potassium thiocyanate,
16 ammonium thiocyanate, and mixtures thereof. The thiocyanate
17 salt is generally present in the dentifrice in an amount from
18 about 0.0001 to about 0.01 millimole per gram of dentifrice

1 and, preferably, from about ^{- 12 -}0.001 to about 0.006 millimole per
2 gram of dentifrice. Care should be taken in formulating the
3 di-enzymatic dentifrice so as to avoid the use of metal
4 compounds which inhibit or impair the effectiveness of
5 oxidoreductase enzymes and/or peroxidase enzymes.

6 Lactoperoxidase is a glycoprotein which, in one
7 commercial embodiment, is a lyophilized powder derived from milk.
8 This commercial peroxidase has an activity of 80 IU/mg and a
9 projected molecular weight of 93,000 from L-Tyrosine Iodination.
10 The physical-chemical properties reported for lactoperoxidase
11 include: molecular weight 78,000; partial specific volume
12 0.74; and heme/mole 1.0. Lactoperoxidase is generally present
13 in the dentifrice in an amount from about 0.01 to about 50 IU
14 per gram of dentifrice and, preferably, in an amount from
15 about 0.2 to about 4.0 IU per gram of dentifrice.

16 In order to preserve the operable integrity of the
17 di-enzymatic system, the ratio of hydrogen peroxide to
18 lactoperoxidase should be limited, since excess hydrogen
19 peroxide can inhibit lactoperoxidase. This limitation can be
20 effected by providing a di-enzymatic system wherein the
21 concentration of lactoperoxidase in International Units is at
22 least about 2% of the concentration of the oxidoreductase
23 enzyme in International Units. When the concentration of
24 lactoperoxidase as a percentage of the oxidoreductase enzyme
25 is below about 2%, the inhibition of lactoperoxidase becomes
26 so rapid that the beneficial effects of the di-enzymatic
27 system are terminated long before the end of the utilization
28 cycle.

1 The operable integrity of the di-enzymatic system is
2 also affected by catalase which is present in commercial
3 glucose oxidase as well as oral surface tissue. Catalase,
4 which is extraneous to the di-enzymatic system of this
5 invention, competes with lactoperoxidase for hydrogen peroxide.
6 In order to reduce loss of hydrogen peroxide through the
7 presence of catalase, an effective amount of an enzymatic
8 inhibitor specific to catalase can be advantageously
9 incorporated into the di-enzymatic dentifrice. An ascorbate
10 salt such as sodium ascorbate, potassium ascorbate, ascorbyl
11 palmitate, or mixtures thereof can be used as an enzymatic
12 inhibitor which is specific to catalase. An effective amount
13 of ascorbate salt for catalase inhibition is from about 0.000001
14 to about 0.0001 millimole per gram of dentrifrice. Iron salts
15 such as ferrous sulfate can be incorporated into the
16 di-enzymatic dentifrice as a potentiator for ascorbate salt in
17 its role as catalase inhibitor.

18 The di-enzymatic dentifrice of this invention may
19 advantageously be formulated with an aminohexose as, for example,
20 an aminoglucose such as glucosamine, N-acetyl glucosamine or
21 mixtures thereof in order to increase the yield or accumulation
22 of the hypothiocyanate ion. The aminoglucose is generally
23 present in the dentifrice in an amount from about 0.0001 to
24 about 0.002 millimole per gram of dentifrice and, preferably,
25 in an amount from about 0.0003 to about 0.001 millimole per
26 gram of dentifric .

27 Since water promotes the oxidation/reduction reactions
28 of this invention and is also a reactant in certain reactions,

1 the use of water in formulating the dentifrice compositions
2 should be at a relatively low concentration level in order to
3 impart maximum stability and shelf life to the compositions.
4 For this purpose, it has been found to be essential to limit
5 any water present in the dentifrice, bound and unbound, to not
6 more than about 10 wt.%. However, for the dentifrice in
7 chewable form, the unbound water should be limited to an amount
8 not more than about 1.0 wt.%. A finely divided aqueous desiccant
9 such as silica aerogel may advantageously be included in the
10 dentifrice in an amount from about 1 to about 5 wt.%.

11 Where the products of the activated enzyme system
12 include a weak organic acid, it is advantageous to formulate
13 the dentifrice with a buffering agent to neutralize the organic
14 acid. A suitable buffering agent is sodium bicarbonate which
15 can be present in the dentifrice in an amount up to about 6
16 wt.% as, for example, in an amount from about 4 to about
17 6 wt.%.

18 CHEWABLE DENTIFRICE

19 Formulations, equipment and processing techniques have
20 been well developed in the art for preparing and packaging
21 chewing gum and chewable tablets and lozenges. The di-enzymatic
22 system of this invention is adapted to be incorporated into
23 these formulations. However, the enzymes described herein are
24 subject to degradation and inactivation under conditions such
25 as high shear and elevated temperatures. Accordingly,
26 processing conditions should be controlled during the time
27 span that the enzymes are being admixed with the other
28

ingredients of the formulation and converted into finished products so that the temperature does not rise above 55°C for any extended period of time. In order to enhance shelf stability, the admixture used in the preparation of the di-enzymatic chewable dentifrice should be substantially free of unbound water and the finished product should be packaged in a manner so as to minimize exposure to air and moisture.

Illustrative base formulations for chewing gum and for chewable tablets and lozenges, which can be used in the preparation of the di-enzymatic chewable dentifrice, are set forth in Table IV as follows:

TABLE IVWeight Percent

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	<u>(c)</u>	<u>(d)</u>
Sorbitol, crystalline	75	--	98	28
Corn sugar	--	75	--	70
Gum base	23	23	--	--
Flavor	1	1	1	1
Color	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Buffer	--	--	0.5	0.5
Saccharin, sodium	0.005	--	0.005	--

In Table IV, formulations (a) and (b) illustrate chewing gum compositions while formulations (c) and (d) illustrate tablet and lozenge compositions. Aspartame can be substituted for sodium saccharin in these formulations.

EXAMPLE I

The following examples show varying ingredients and concentration levels which can be used in the preparation of di-enzymatic chewable dentifrices:

TABLE V

	<u>Weight, grams</u>			
7	<u>Chewing Gum</u>	<u>5A</u>	<u>5B</u>	<u>5C</u>
8	Sorbitol, Cryst.	70	70	70
9	Gum base	23	23	23
10	Glycerol	5	5	5
11	Flavor	1	1	1
12	Color	0.5	0.5	0.5
13	Sodium Bicarbonate	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>
14		100.0	100.0	100.0
15				
16				
17	<u>Di-Enzymatic System, (per 100 g chewing gum)</u>	<u>5A</u>	<u>5B</u>	<u>5C</u>
18	Glucose oxidase	40,000 IU	--	--
19	B-D glucose	1.0 g	--	--
20	Choline oxidase	--	8,000 IU	--
21	Choline	--	1.0 g	--
22	D-Glutamate oxidase	--	--	2,500 IU
23	D-Glutamate	--	--	0.1 g
24	Lactoperoxidase	4,000 IU	1,500 IU	1,000 IU
25	Potassium thiocyanate	0.01 g	0.005 g	--
26	Sodium thiocyanate	--	--	0.01 g

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TABLE VI

		<u>Weight, grams</u>		
	<u>Chewing Gum</u>	<u>6A</u>	<u>6B</u>	<u>6C</u>
	Sorbitol, cryst.	43	43	43
	Corn sugar	20	20	20
	Gum base	25	25	25
	Flavor	1	1	1
	Color	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Sodium Bicarbonate	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>
		100.0	100.0	100.0
	<u>Di-Enzymatic System,</u> <u>(per 100 g chewing gum)</u>	<u>6A</u>	<u>6B</u>	<u>6C</u>
	D-Amino acid oxidase	5,000 IU	--	--
	D-Alanine	0.1 g	--	--
	Glucose Oxidase	--	20,000 IU	2,000 IU
	B-D-Glucose	--	0.5 g	0.5 g
	Lactoperoxidase	500 IU	2,500 IU	1,000 IU
	Sodium thiocyanate	0.01 g	--	--
	Potassium thiocyanate	--	0.01 g	0.005 g
	Sodium ascorbate	--	0.01 g	--

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TABLE VII

		<u>Weight, grams</u>		
<u>Lozenge</u>		<u>7A</u>	<u>7B</u>	<u>7C</u>
Sorbitol, cryst.		97	97	97
Glycerol		1.0	1.0	1.0
Flavor		1.0	1.0	1.0
Color		0.5	0.5	0.5
Sodium bicarbonate		<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>
		100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Di-Enzymatic System,</u> <u>(per 100 g lozenge)</u>		<u>7A</u>	<u>7B</u>	<u>7C</u>
Glucose oxidase		10,000 IU	--	--
B-D-Glucose		1 g	--	--
Urate oxidase		--	10,000 IU	--
Urate		--	0.75 g	--
Choline oxidase		--	--	2,000 IU
Choline		--	--	0.5 g
Lactoperoxidase		200 IU	200 IU	1,500 IU
Sodium thiocyanate		0.05 g	0.08 g	--
Potassium thiocyanate		--	--	0.01g

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TABLE VIII

<u>Lozenge</u>	<u>Weight, grams</u>		
	<u>8A</u>	<u>8B</u>	<u>8C</u>
Sorbitol, Cryst.	80	80	80
Corn sugar	17	17	17
Flavor	1	1	1
Color	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sodium bicarbonate	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Di-Enzymatic System, (per 100 g lozenge)</u>	<u>8A</u>	<u>8B</u>	<u>8C</u>
D-Glutamate oxidase	10,000 IU	--	--
D-Glutamate	0.05 g	--	--
Glucose oxidase	--	5,000 IU	1,000 IU
B-D-Glucose	--	0.5 g	1 g
Lactoperoxidase	1,500 IU	2,000 IU	1,000 IU
Potassium thiocyanate	0.001 g	0.005 g	--
Sodium thiocyanate	--	--	0.005 g

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EXAMPLE II

This example shows the antibacterial effectiveness of the di-enzymatic chewable dentifrice of this invention. A di-enzymatic chewing gum was prepared having the following formulation:

<u>Composition</u>	<u>Weight, grams</u>
Gum Base	23
Sorbitol, Cryst.	75
Color	0.5
Flavor	1.0
Beta-D-Glucose	0.5
Potassium thiocyanate	0.01
Glucose oxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.006 (600 IU)
Lactoperoxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.0006 (60 IU)

The above composition was formed into sticks, each of which weighed 3 grams. Each of 5 individuals in Group (a) was given a stick of the gum with instructions to chew the gum for 10 minutes. Saliva samples were separately collected from the individuals in accordance with the following time sequence: individual 1, immediately after the chewing cycle; individual 2, 60 minutes after the chewing cycle; individual 3, 120 minutes after the chewing cycle; individual 4, 180 minutes after the chewing cycle; and individual 5, 240 minutes after the chewing cycle.

Five bacterial specimens were prepared by pouring 10 ml of Brain-Heart Infusion agar containing 10,000 colony

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units of streptococcus mutans (strain C67-1) into each of 5 Petri dishes.

Promptly following the collection of saliva from each individual, a 5 milliliter portion of the saliva was added with stirring to a Petri dish containing the bacterial specimens and the resulting admixture was incubated in an oven at 35°C for 10 minutes. Upon completion of the incubation period, the bacterial specimen admixture was removed from the oven and microscopically evaluated for bacterial inhibition as determined by visible colony count. The foregoing procedure was repeated with 5 individuals in Group (b) except that the chewing gum contained gum base, sorbitol, color and flavor and did not include the di-enzymatic system. The results of this study are set forth in Table IX.

TABLE IX

	(a)	(b)	Time, minutes after chewing cycle when saliva added to bacterial broth	Bacterial Inhibition, %*	
				(a)	(b)
	(control)		(no chewing)	0	--
	1a	1b	immediately	99	37
	2a	2b	60	99	12
	3a	3b	120	98	2
	4a	4b	180	97	0
	5a	5b	240	96	0

*Percent bacterial inhibition indicates decrease in bacterial colonies compared to control count.

TOOTHPASTE

The di-enzymatic system of this inventions is adapted to be incorporated into toothpaste. In view of the aforesaid water limitation, a non-aqueous fluid carrier is advantageously employed in the toothpaste formulation so as to provide the formulation with pressure responsive flow characteristics. Any suitable non-aqueous fluid may be used for this purpose. Organic fluid carriers, such as glycerine or propylene glycol provide a stable toothpaste environment for the enzyme systems of this invention. The non-aqueous fluid carrier is generally present in the dentifrice composition in an amount from about about 30 to about 60 wt.% and, preferably, in an amount from about 45 to about 55 wt.%.

In addition to the fluid carrier, toothpaste compositions typically contain an abrasive polishing material and a surfactant as well as flavoring, sweetening and coloring agents. Toothpaste usually also contains humectants and thickeners.

Any abrasive polishing material which does not excessively abrade dentin and is compatible with glucose oxidase can be used in the toothpaste compositions of this invention. These include, for example, calcium carbonate, calcium pyrophosphate, dicalcium phosphate, zirconium oxide and aluminum oxide. The abrasive polishing material is usually present in toothpaste in an amount from about 20 to about 60 wt.%.

The surfactants which can be used are those which yield substantial levels of foam and which are otherwise

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1 acceptable for use in the oral cavity and compatible with
2 glucose oxidase. Nonionic surfactants are preferred because
3 they have been found to be most compatible with glucose
4 oxidase. The surfactants can be employed at concentration
5 levels ranging from about 0.5 to about 5.0 wt.%.

6 The enzymatic dentifrice, in the form of a toothpaste,
7 can be prepared in any suitable manner as, for example, by
8 blending the dry ingredients into the liquid ingredients,
9 with agitation, until a smooth mixture is obtained. The
10 addition of any surfactant to the mixture should take place
11 as the last step in order to minimize foaming of the batch.
12 Also, blending should be carried out under moderate conditions
13 so as to avoid any impairment of the enzyme.

14 EXAMPLE III

15 The following examples show enzymatic toothpaste
16 compositions containing a first enzyme system comprising
17 glucose oxidase and Beta-D-glucose and which have been further
18 formulated with a second enzyme system containing lactoperoxidase
19 and thiocyanate so as to be self contained with respect to
20 the production of the hypothiocyanate bacterial inhibitor
21 upon oral application of the toothpaste. The term "Arlasolve
22 200" used in the examples is the trademark for a polyoxyethylene
23 (20) isohexadecyl ether supplied as a 100% active paste.
24 The term "Silcron G-910" used in the examples is the trademark
25 for a polishing agent comprising a micron-sized hydrated
26 silica gel.
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- 24 3ACompositionweight, grams

Glycerine (99%)	50
Calcium pyrophosphate	40
Sodium bicarbonate	5
Water	1.5
Arlasolve 200	2
Glucose oxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.1 (10,000 IU)
Beta-D-glucose (0.03 millimoles)	0.5
Lactoperoxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.002 (200 IU)
Sodium thiocyanate	0.04
Color	0.5
Flavor	0.5

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28Compositionweight, grams

Glycerine (99%)	46
Titanium dioxide	2
Silcron G-910	40
Water	2
Arlasolve 200	2
Glucose oxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.05 (5,000 IU)
Beta-D-glucose (0.06 millimoles)	1
Lactoperoxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.01 (1,000 IU)
Potassium thiocyanate	0.005
Color	0.5
Flavor	0.5

3CCompositionweight, grams

Propylene glycol	48
Dicalcium phosphate	45
Water	3.5
Arlasolve 200	2
Glucose oxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.0008 (80 IU)
Beta-D-glucose (0.03 millimoles)	0.5
Lactoperoxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.005 (500 IU)
Sodium thiocyanate	0.01
Color	0.5
Flavor	0.5

<u>Composition</u>	<u>weight, grams</u>
Glycerine (99%)	50
Calcium pyrophosphate	40
Dicalcium phosphate	5
Water	2
Glucose oxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.05 (5,000 IU)
Beta-D-glucose (0.06 millimoles)	1
Choline oxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.02 (2,000 IU)
Choline	1
Lactoperoxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.008 (800 IU)
Potassium thiocyanate	0.009
Color	0.5
Flavor	0.5

<u>Composition</u>	<u>weight, grams</u>
Glycerine (99%)	42
Dicalcium phosphate	6
Titanium dioxide	2
Silcron G-910	38
Water	5
Glucose oxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.4 (40,000 IU)
Beta-D-glucose (0.3 millimoles)	6
Lactoperoxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.001 (100 IU)
Sodium thiocyanate	0.01
Color	0.5
Flavor	0.5

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3F

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2	<u>Composition</u>	<u>weight, grams</u>
3	Glycerine (99%)	42
4	Dicalcium phosphate	6
5	Titanium dioxide	2
6	Silcron G-910	38
7	Water	5
8	Glucose oxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.02 (2,000 IU)
9	Beta-D-glucose (0.06 millimoles)	1
10	Lactoperoxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.001 (100 IU)
11	Sodium thiocyanate	0.01
12	Color	0.5
13	Flavor	0.5
14		

3G

15		
16	<u>Composition</u>	<u>weight, grams</u>
17	Glycerine (99%)	50
18	Titanium dioxide	2
19	Silcron G-910	40
20	Water	2
21	Arlasolve 200	2
22	Glucose oxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.02 (2,000 IU)
23	Beta-D-glucose (0.12 millimoles)	2
24	Lactoperoxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.01 (1,000 IU)
25	Sodium thiocyanate	0.01
26	Color	0.5
27	Flavor	0.5
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3H

<u>Composition</u>	<u>weight, grams</u>
Propylene glycol	44
Sodium bicarbonate	5
Silcron G-910	40
Water	6.4
Arlasolve 200	2
Glucose oxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.025 (2,500 IU)
Beta-D-glucose (0.09 millimoles)	1.5
Lactoperoxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.006 (600 IU)
Potassium thiocyanate	0.005
Color	0.5
Flavor	0.5
N-acetyl glucosamine	0.15

3I

<u>Composition</u>	<u>weight, grams</u>
Propylene glycol	48
Sodium bicarbonate	5
Silcron G-910	40
Water	2.4
Arlasolve 200	2
Glucose oxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.025 (2,500 IU)
Beta-D-glucose (0.09 millimoles)	1.5
Lactoperoxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.0005 (50 IU)
Potassium thiocyanate	0.005
Color	0.5
Flavor	0.5
Glucosamine	0.1

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2	<u>Composition</u>	<u>weight, grams</u>
3	Glycerine (99%)	47
4	Sodium bicarbonate	5
5	Silcron G-910	40
6	Water	3.5
7	Arlasolve 200	2
8	Glucose oxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.04 (4,000 IU)
9	Beta-D-glucose (0.09 millimoles)	1.5
10	Lactoperoxidase (100,000 IU/g)	0.012 (1,200 IU)
11	Sodium thiocyanate	0.05
12	Color	0.5
13	Flavor	0.5
14	Glucosamine	0.012
15	N-acetyl glucosamine	0.01
16		

FLOSSING MATERIALS

17 The di-enzymatic system of this invention can be
18 incorporated into dental floss as, for example, by solution
19 deposition onto the floss fiber or by incorporation into a
20 floss coating.
21

22 In view of the foregoing description and examples,
23 it will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art
24 that equivalent modifications thereof may be made without
25 departing from the spirit and scope of this invention.
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CLAIMS

1. A di-enzymatic dentifrice containing, per gram of dentifrice, from about 0.015 to about 0.6 millimole of oxidizable substrate and from about 0.5 to about 500 International Units of an oxidoreductase enzyme specific to such substrate for producing hydrogen peroxide upon oral utilization of said dentifrice and further containing from about 0.0001 to about 0.01 millimole of a thiocyanate salt and from about 0.01 to about 50 International Units of lactoperoxidase for interacting with hydrogen peroxide to produce a hypothiocyanate bacterial inhibitor, wherein the concentration of lactoperoxidase in International Units is at least about 2% of the concentration of the oxidoreductase enzyme in International Units to thereby limit the ratio of hydrogen peroxide to lactoperoxidase during oral utilization of the dentifrice.

2. The dentifrice of claim 1 wherein the oxidizable substrate is Beta-D-glucose and the oxidoreductase enzyme is glucose oxidase.

3. The dentifrice of claim 1 wherein the oxidizable substrate is D-galactose and the oxidoreductase enzyme is galactose oxidase .

1 4. The dentifrice of claim 1 wherein the oxidizable
2 substrate is urate and the oxidoreductase enzyme is urate
3 oxidase.

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6 5. The dentifrice of claim 1 wherein the oxidizable
7 substrate is choline and the oxidoreductase enzyme is choline
8 oxidase.

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11 6. The dentifrice of claim 1 wherein the oxidizable
12 substrate is D-amino acid selected from the group consisting
13 of D isomers of proline, methionine, isoleucine, alanine,
14 valine and phenylalanine and the oxidoreductase enzyme is
15 D-amino acid oxidase.

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18 7. The dentifrice of claim 1 wherein the substrate
19 is D-glutamate and the oxidoreductase enzyme is D-glutamate
20 oxidase.

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23 8. The dentifrice of claim 1 wherein the oxidizable
24 substrate is glycine and the oxidoreductase enzyme is glycine
25 oxidase.

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1 9. The dentifrice of claim 1 wherein the thiocyanate
2 salt is a member selected from the group consisting of sodium
3 thiocyanate, potassium thiocyanate, ammonium thiocyanate and
4 mixture thereof.

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7 10. The dentifrice of claim 1 which also contains an
8 aminoglucose selected from the group consisting of glucosamine,
9 N-acetyl glucosamine and mixture thereof in an amount from
10 about 0.0001 to about 0.002 millimole per gram of dentifrice.

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13 11. The dentifrice of claim 1 wherein the oxidizable
14 substrate is present in an amount from about 0.025 to about
15 0.1 millimole per gram of dentifrice.

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18 12. The dentifrice of claim 9 wherein the
19 oxidoreductase enzyme is present in an amount from about 1 to
20 about 40 International Units and lactoperoxidase is present
21 in an amount from about 0.2 to about 4.0 International Units,
22 per gram of dentifrice.

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25 13. The dentifrice of claim 1 wherein the thiocyanate
26 salt is present in an amount from about 0.001 to about 0.006
27 millimole per gram of dentifrice.

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1 14. The dentifrice of claim 10 wherein the
2 aminoglucose is present in amount from about 0.0003 to about
3 0.004 millimole per gram of dentifrice.
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6 15. The dentifrice of claim 1 which also contains
7 an effective amount of an enzymatic inhibitor specific to
8 catalase.
9

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11 16. The dentifrice of claim 15 wherein the catalase
12 inhibitor is an ascorbate salt in an amount from about
13 0.000001 to about 0.0001 millimole per gram of dentifrice.
14

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16 17. The dentifrice of claim 1 wherein the oxidizable
17 substrate is Beta-D-glucose which is present in an amount from
18 about 0.025 to about 0.1 millimole per gram of dentifrice,
19 the oxidoreductase enzyme is glucose oxidase which is present
20 in amount from about 1 to about 40 International Units per
21 gram of dentifrice, the thiocyanate salt is present in an
22 amount from about 0.001 to about 0.006 millimole per gram
23 of dentifrice, and lactoperoxidase is present in an amount
24 from about 0.2 to about 4.0 International Units per gram of
25 dentifrice.
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18. The dentifric of claim 16 which also contains
an aminoglucose selected from a group consisting of glucosamine,
N-acetyl glucosamine and mixture thereof in an amount from
about 0.0003 to about 0.001 millimole per gram of dentifrice.